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THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARLY MAP OF MARYLAND

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## THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARLY MAP OF MARYLAND

## Summary

In the early development of the map of Maryland, there were three maps which had great influence on their contemporaries. These were the Smith map, the Herman map, and the Fry and Jefferson map. Although other maps were published, these three were so much more accurate that others were either cribbed in whole or in part from them. Between the publication of these three, however, other maps were produced, which, though perhaps partly copied from them, added some small thing to the increasing knowledge of the geography of Maryland.

There were two phases of the development of the map of Maryland. The earlier maps delineated only the region around the Chesapeake Bay, whereas the later maps added to cartographical knowledge of the western part of the Baltimore province. This development was preceded by the extension of settlement<sup>1</sup> to the westward and by the desire of those settlers for a better idea of the territory about them.

1. See Fig. 1 in back.



## HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARLY MAP OF MARYLAND

### Introduction

Since the discovery of America, cartography has made such progress that one, comparing a recent and an early map of Maryland, would scarcely recognize them as representing the same territory. Drawn with the aid of geodetic control, the modern map with its complexity of latitude and longitude lines, its magnetic lines of force, its topographic contours, and its variety of detail, bears little resemblance to the rough drawings of an earlier period. And yet these crude sketches form the foundation upon which the present-day map has been built.

### EARLY CONTINENTAL MAPS

#### Ayllon's Map, 1527. (Fig. 2)

Following Columbus' return to Spain, one of the Spaniards who set out for the new world seeking his fame and fortune, fortified by a royal patent granting title to any lands discovered, was Ayllon. Between 1520 and 1530 he sent out at least three expeditions to explore the lands north of Florida. On one of these expeditions, beginning in June, 1526, it seems probable that Ayllon entered and explored the Chesapeake Bay in his search for a passage to the Spice Islands. Upon Ayllon's return to Spain a map was drawn up which shows an inlet titled "tiera del licencia del Ayllon", which Kohl in "Die beiden altesten General-Karten von Amerika" gives reasons for believing to be the Chesapeake Bay. As E. B. Mathews says, "This sketch is supposed to furnish the first representation of Chesapeake Bay based upon authentic information."



Ribero's Map, 1529. (Fig. 3)

The second map that was produced by the wave of Spanish exploration was drawn by Diego Ribero, a Portugese. Royal Cosmographer from 1523 to 1533, and one of the hydrographers consulted at the Badajoz conference of 1524, he was especially qualified to design this map, "the first graphic record of many of the most significant discoveries that led to a knowledge of the true form of the globe,.....and a masterpiece of exact and well-informed map construction."<sup>1</sup>

Later investigations have shown that Ribero drew his information from Gomez, who was at one time a pilot on one of Ayllon's expeditions. He too failed to discover the much-sought passage, but he did leisurely explore the whole coast from Cape Race to Florida. E. B. Mathews says, "Shea seems to think that the larger bay given on the Ribero map represents the Delaware, although there seem to be about equal grounds for assuming that the Chesapeake is the bay thus vaguely represented. The Ayllon and Ribero maps.....represent the degree of information regarding the Chesapeake and its tributaries possessed by the highest authorities in Europe up to the beginning of the 17th century."

First detailed or "Mother Maps"

At the beginning of the 17th Century, the period of European colonization, especially English colonization, of America began. As a result, England planted a colony at Jamestown at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The desire of the members of this colony to attract others to join them, led to the exploration and mapping of Chesapeake Bay by Captain John Smith whose map "is the

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1. B. Quaritch Catalogue No. 129, Nov. 1892, p. 3



first engraved picture of English America and the first account<sup>1</sup> of its real colonization."

The Smith Map, 1608. (Fig. 4)

The author of this map, Captain John Smith, was an Elizabethan adventurer of whom Everyman's Encyclopedia says, "The whole colony of Jamestown would have perished but for the energy and resourcefulness of John Smith, who assumed a natural leadership." Born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1579, he set out at 17 to realise his ambitions. He saw war in France and Italy, and then served in the Austrian Army in its campaign against the Turks. After being captured and escaping, he reached England in 1605 only to set out the following year with the emigrants bound for Virginia. It is interesting to note that when Smith landed in Virginia he was still a young man according to modern standards, being only twenty-seven years old. As he himself is the main authority for the story of his life, doubt has often been cast upon the authenticity of much that he wrote, and his reputation varies with the historians. But John Fiske says, "Smith's map is a living refutation of John Smith's detractors; none but a man of heroic mould could have done the geographical work involved in making it."

Quoting E. B. Mathews, he says "Little can be gained as to the amount of money expended in the preparation of this map. Purchas..... quotes Smith as saying the 'beginnings here and there cost me neare 5 yeares (1604-1609) worke, and more than 500 pounds of my owne estates, besides all the dangers, miseries, and incumbrances I endured gratis.'"

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1. Quaritch, 1880, p. 1242



The account of the exploration involved in the making of this map reads like a story book, and includes storms, illness, Indian battles, captures and thrilling rescues.

Comparing the features as represented by Smith's map with our present-day knowledge, it may be seen that he carefully explored and sketched the necks between the Pocomoke and the Nanticoke. North of Kent Island, as the shores of the bay approach each other, the accuracy of detail seems to be much better than that around the peninsulas of Dorchester and Talbot counties. The outline of the western side of the head of the bay is drawn less accurately than the eastern. This inadequate representation is probably due to a combination of bad weather, illness, discontent, and haste during the two journeys that were made to this region. Although the representation of the Potomac should be very good since Smith spent much time along its shore, the lines represent a greater irregularity than actually exists now.

A dispute has existed as to when the Smith map was drawn, but it is now common opinion that it was drawn after June, 1608, and that it was ready for shipment back to England before November of that year. This view is based upon a letter which Smith wrote to the Treasurer and Council of Virginia before Captain Newport's sailing at that time.

Smith's representation of the Chesapeake Bay region was outstanding and influenced subsequent maps for nearly two-thirds of a century. All maps which were published from 1609 until the date of the publication of Hermann's map were either cribbed from it or



of a much lower standard. As Mathews says, "No one can realize the conditions under which Smith made his explorations and drew his map or study the features there laid down without being impressed with the wonderful fidelity and geographical sympathy with which he recognized and portrayed the principal features of the country through which he traveled. If all knowledge of the region were lost it is doubtful if many, even of the highly trained topographers with Smith's instruments and methods, could spend less than a month in exploring Chesapeake Bay and produce a sketch of the country which would be as free from distortion and exaggeration as the map drawn by Smith in 1608. Yet during all of Smith's explorations he was journeying along unknown shores, surrounded by a sick and discouraged company, without healthy food, and liable to attack from numberless and cruel savages."

The Lord Baltimore Map, 1635. (Fig. 5)

This map, titled "Nova Terrae - Mariae tabula", is far below that of Smith's in accuracy, and Winsor regards it as a copy.<sup>1</sup> But if this is so, the author must have followed Smith by memory, for the Baltimore map has different proportions, being distorted and more generalized. Little care was exercised in the placing of the numerous mountains on the eastern shore, and those found in two or three places on the western shore, while the outlines of the upper bay are poor. There are, however, certain improvements over Smith. The neck of land south of the Little Choptank is more fully delineated, and English names are given to several points on the Potomac River.

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1. The Kohl Collection of Maps relating to America. Bibliographical Contributions No. 19, Harvard Univ., 1886, p. 38



This map is important chiefly from an historical viewpoint. The most interesting thing on the map is the dotted line which indicates the southern boundary of Lord Baltimore's grant as claimed by him. The line, which has entered into all the discussions of the disputes over the southern boundary of Maryland, runs west from Chincoteague inlet to somewhere below Smith's point and thence along the southern bank of the Potomac.

The Farrer Map, 1651. (Fig. 6)

Virginia Farrer, in 1651, drew a map that was supposed to represent this country from a location "neer Florida" to the "bounds of New England". She was the daughter of John Farrer and the niece of Nicolas Farrer, who was at one time connected with the Virginia Company. She remained a spinster and died in January, 1687. A mixture of truth, imagination, and possibly willful misrepresentation, the map has a narrow warped condition. It is interesting to note the inscription at the top of the map which states that " in ten dayes march with 50 foote and 30 horsmen from the head of Ieames River, ouer those hills and through the rich adiacent Vallyes beautified with as proffitable rivers which necessarily must run into y<sup>t</sup> peacefull Indian Sea". In comparison with Smith's map, the eastern shore of the Chesapeake in the Farrer map is much more cut up and the western shore is even more poorly drawn. As Dr. Mathews states, "it is hardly worth while to discuss in detail a map on which the Hudson empties into the sea in the same latitude as the head of the Chesapeake and rises in a mighty lake which empties into the Sea of China and the Indies."

The Alsop Map, 1666. (Fig. 7)

The fifth map of Maryland drawn from actual observations by



the author was published in 1666. This was titled "A Land-Skip of the Province of Maryland or the Lord Baltimore Plantation neere Virginia by Geo: Alsop, Gent:" Born in 1638, Alsop served a two year's apprenticeship to some trade in London. He was shipped to Maryland to serve a term as a redemptioner because of his outspoken criticism of Cromwell. Having plenty of money and easy masters, he came to know the country in the province through his wanderings about it. His reputation arises principally from the accuracy of his descriptions of the Indians native to the Province of Maryland. Because of certain peculiarities of spelling, this map cannot be considered a copy of either the Smith or the Lord Baltimore maps, but it is probable that Alsop was familiar with them. Its accuracy is below that of Smith's, having rivers which lack individuality and whose shore lines bear no relation to the natural indentations. Distributed about the map are figures which show the dress of the type of Indians and the kinds of animals that might be encountered in the Baltimore plantation. But the importance of the map lies in the names which are shown and which have come down to us. "This is the first work based<sup>1</sup> on personal information which uses these terms."

The Herman Map, 1670. (Figs. 8 and 9)

As has been stated before, subsequent to the publication of the Smith map none was published which approached it in faithfulness of cartography until the appearance of the Herman map. But this map must be ranked with that of Smith's since it represents the highest grade of surveying and drafting executed in the colonies<sup>2</sup> in the 17th century. The author of this map, Augustine Herman,

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1. "The Maps and Map-Makers of Maryland"-E. B. Mathews. p. 368  
2. The spelling of this name used here is that adopted by E. B. Mathews. He gives eleven different spellings, the above being taken from Md. Archives, Vol. XV, p. 18. The New International Encyclopedia gives the name as Herrmann, or Heermans, Or Harman.



was born in Prague, Bohemia, and after receiving an excellent training in modern languages and mercantile life, he entered the service of the Dutch West India Company. The exact date of his birth is in dispute. E. B. Mathews seems to regard 1621 as the year he has born, basing his view on a copy of Herman's will, but the New International Encyclopedia gives 1605, and this seems to be the date most commonly accepted. He settled in New Amsterdam as early as 1643, took an important share in the civic life of the Dutch settlements (being s "Sellectman" of the town and a special ambassador of the Dutch governor on numerous occasions), and was of much service in regulating the relations of New Netherland with Rhode Island and Maryland.

He first became acquainted with Maryland when he was sent as an ambassador of the Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, to Lord Baltimore over a territorial dispute about the land around the Delaware Bay. The Council of Maryland had sent Col. Utie to force the Dutch to leave this region as it was claimed as being within Baltimore's grant. These people immediately sent to Gov. Stuyvesant a request for aid. As a result, Herman and Resolved Waldron were sent to adjust the difficulty. Herman presented the case of his Colony with great force and the State of Delaware may in some measure owe its existence to the arguments established on that occasion. He then departed for Virginia in order to gain the good-will of that colony in his dispute with Maryland, but he was unsuccessful in his attempt to stir up trouble between the two. While in Maryland, however, he had written to Stuyvesant suggesting that a map of the head of the bay and that territory



in dispute be made, but this suggestion was ignored. Herman was so convinced of the advisability of this map that he offered to make it for Lord Baltimore in return for a grant of land in his province. His offer was accepted, and he removed himself and his family to his new estate which he named "Bohemia Manor", situated in Cecil County.

According to his own account, Herman was engaged in making this map over a period of ten years and expended a great deal of money because of the accuracy which Lord Baltimore expected. When finished the map satisfied all of the requirements and even Washington stated years later "that it was admirably planned and equally well executed".

The area included in the map extends from the 40th degree of north latitude to North Carolina and from the Atlantic coast to an irregular line in the longitude of Washington and the Great Falls of the Potomac. The delineation of the map is good, although Herman criticized it, claiming that it was "slobbered over" by the engraver. It is possible that his criticism referred to the conventional and diagrammatic representation of mountains on his map, although this is not known as a definite fact. Eight counties are named but no boundaries are shown.

A study of the map shows that the lower neck of the eastern shore below the Maryland-Virginia boundary is too narrow and the sounds on the eastern side are too broad. It is possible that there has been a marked amount of sedimentation since that time. The outlines of the rivers in Somerset county are better than those by Smith, although sometimes, as in the case of the Nanticoke, the expression of the curves is not as true to its natural



form as in the earlier map. The coast line of Dorchester county is improved over any former map and the neck between the Little Choptank and the Choptank is particularly well outlined. The details increase to such an extent that the map is darkened as the territory approaches Herman's home, Bohemia Manor. The weakest portion of the entire delineation is the Potomac above Maryland Point. In this region the curves are broad and general, and the streams are distorted to such a point that they enter the Potomac some distance from their present mouths and often run at angles to their present direction.

A clue as to how the map was prepared is derived from the title, "Virginia and Maryland as it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670 Surveyed and Exactly Drawne by the Only Labour and Endeavour of Augustin Herrman Bohemiensis." More time was spent in the preparation of this map than in that of Smith, and Herman was evidently a more skilled surveyor and draftsman, but he did not possess the geographic sense shown by Smith in the preparation of his map, for Herman has a much less clear idea of the prominent differences between the topographical features of the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Plateau.

Mathews says, "From the middle of the eighteenth century until after the Civil War the American map seems to have been lost sight of, and it was only during the careful searches conducted by the Virginia Commissioners on the Southern Boundary question that it was learned that a copy of the Herman map was still extant. A photograph of this rare map was reproduced in a report of the Virginia Commission in 1873, but even this report is now quite rare, and the appearance of the Herman Map is practically unknown to the inhabitants of Maryland....."



The influence of Herman on later works seems to have been about equal to that of Smith, since in the minds of the prominent map and atlas publishers of the last of the 17th and the first of the 18th centuries, these two men stand as chief authorities for the cartographic representation of the territory on either side of the Chesapeake Bay."

Hoxton's Map of the Chesapeake, 1735.

For sixty-five years following Herman's map, no important large map appeared until one was published by Walter Hoxton, a captain in the merchant servant between London and Virginia. Inscribed on the map is the following statement telling how the map was made:

"In this Draught all the Principal Points, and all the Shoals and Soundings are Exactly Laid Down, but as I have not had Oppertunity to Survey all of ye Bays, Rivers, and Creeks, I have distinguisht what is my own doing by a Shading within the Line, from the outer part of the Coast which to make this Map as complete as at present I am able, have borrow'd from the Old Map, and are Traced by a Single Line without Shading. N.B. The Depths of Water are set down in Fathoms as farr up as Spes Utie Island, but above that in Feet." The waters of the bay are covered with figures indicating the results of soundings in the channel in several parts of the bay. The map is drawn to the scale of 1 inch equals 5 miles. It is interesting to note that in one corner of the map is a large sketch of Herring Bay in the scale of 1 inch equals 2 miles. This sketch shows details such as houses, soundings, sailing directions, etc. The sketch is dated 1732 whereas the large map is dated 1735.



## ADVANCE BEYOND THE BLUE RIDGE

We have been dealing so far with maps that dealt with the Chesapeake Bay region and went into considerable detail in the representation of the topographic features along its shores. But all of these maps showed the western limits of Maryland as vague and the features of the topography in this section were poorly delineated. About the middle of the 18th century, the settlers began pushing westward encouraged by Lord Fairfax who placed them on his land. With this growth in the population came the natural desire for a more detailed knowledge of the country and, as a result, a number of maps were drawn which portrayed the features of the western part of the colony. It is interesting to note, however, that most of these maps were drawn by Pennsylvanians and Virginians as the Marylanders, in general, confined their map-making activities to the Chesapeake Bay region.

### The Mayo Map, 1736-7

In 1733 Lord Fairfax asked the King to have his lands surveyed and their extent determined. He had received these lands from Lord Culpeper who had acquired title to much of the territory between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. Fairfax's request was granted and six commissioners, representing both Virginia and the Crown were appointed. They in turn appointed in 1736 four men, Mr. William Mayo, Mr. Robert Brook, Mr. Winslow, and Mr. Savage, to survey the "main branch of the Potowmack river called Cohungoruton to the head spring thereof". Their warrants directed them "to begin at the Confluence of that River with Sharando and from thence to run the Courses, and Measure the Distances thereof to its first Spring; And of all this to return an Exact Plat, shewing all the Streams



running into the same on either side, together with a fair Copy of their Field-Notes." They were also to take latitudes and to particularly determine where this branch of the Potomac crossed the 40th degree of latitude. The party which executed this work was composed of the four surveyors previously mentioned, and thirteen assistants, six being chain-carriers. They were employed at a wage of three shillings per day. Also, surveyors were appointed and given the same instructions with regard to the Rappahannock's branches. All of these surveys were consolidated by Mayo, and a map was drawn. This was presented to the Commissioners August 3, 1737.

This is probably the first time that a map had been drawn of the entire Potomac and it is from this fact, together with the names used on the map, that its importance arises. Mathews says, "This sketch likewise embodies the first accurate representation of the mountains of Garrett and Allegany counties." The scale of the map is about 1 inch equals 12 miles, and includes all the territory between 37 degrees 45 <sup>minutes</sup> ~~east~~ and 40 degrees N. Lat. No longitude is indicated.

Col. Byrd, one of the commissioners appointed by the King, issued a long report on the "Dividing Line" controversy. Because of this, the map has sometimes been called the "Byrd Map".

The Fry and Jefferson Map, 1751.

In studying the early maps of Maryland, it can be seen that there are three maps which exerted great influence; the Smith map, the Herman map, and the Fry and Jefferson map. The last was the joint product of Mr. Peter Jefferson and Professor Joshua Fry, two Virginia surveyors.



Born February 29, 1708, Peter Jefferson acquired an education by studying and reading. He settled in Albemarle county in 1738 and soon became an important member of the community. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor; and between 1745 and 1750 both he and Fry were engaged in surveying government grants and the western limits of the "northern neck", and in extending the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. During these surveys they acquired considerable knowledge of this territory.

Joshua Fry was born in England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1728 became a master in the grammar school at Williamsburg (later William and Mary College). He possessed considerable wealth and a high social position. In 1745 he was appointed Justice of the Peace and County Surveyor of Albemarle County. He died May 31, 1754 on his march against Fort Duquesne at which time his command fell to George Washington who was his chief military subordinate.

The map which these two men prepared was the product of their various surveys and, although dated 1751, was probably finished in 1749. It includes the territory between North Carolina and New York, Ohio and Maryland. There are many inaccuracies in the work and because of a lack of information there are many generalizations. In spite of this, however, it is a fine achievement and Lewis Evans, in commenting on his own map which appeared at a later date, wrote, "As that Performance (Fry and Jefferson's) is very valuable, I contrived mine to interfere as little as possible with it."

The map, a copy of which appeared in "The American Atlas,



London, 1775", is to a scale of about 1 inch equals 10 miles. The excellent character of it cannot be determined from the Maryland portion as little appears except names and a few roads while the Virginia portion is carefully delineated. In the 1775 copy two interesting things can be seen:

1. The simultaneous representation of Baltimore on the Bush river and the Baltimore Iron Works on the Patapsco; and
2. The location of a coal mine on the left bank of the Potomac not far above the mouth of the Savage River.

The relief is mechanical but the ridges run in a N.E.-S.W. direction. Of this map, Dr. Mathews says, "From the similarity in scale and draughting, as well as the close friendship between the authors of this map and the surveyors of the Fairfax lands, it is evident that considerable credit should be given to William Mayo and his colleagues of the survey of the Northern Neck. Wherever the credit for it should be placed, this map has exerted a great influence on the cartographic representation of Maryland, and in a greater degree on that of Virginia, from the time of its first publication in 1751 till the work of Alexander (1834-40) in Maryland and the survey of Virginia during 1828-29".

#### Cresap's Map, 1754.

The author of this map, Col. Thomas Cresap, was a typical frontier settler in the western portion of the Maryland province and was familiar with the territory through hunting and exploring. In 1754 he undertook at the request of the Maryland Council, to make a survey of the branches of the Potomac but was unable to make a satisfactory one because of the outbreak of the French and



Indian war. However, the little information that was obtained during this survey and that obtained through personal knowledge of the country were combined into a sketch on the scale of about 1 inch equals 20 miles. It showed a general outline of the north and south branches of the Potomac but its importance lies in the fact that it settled the question as to whether or not the northern bend of that river was north of the Mason and Dixon line. The original draft was deposited in the Land Office in 1771.

Evans' Map, 1755.

Lewis Evans, a Pennsylvanian, published in 1755 one of the best maps of the latter part of the 18th century. It consisted of a compilation of existing information supplemented by personal observation and interesting meteorological information which has been credited to Benjamin Franklin, Evans' publisher. The author credits Fry and Jefferson and Capt. Hoxton for the Maryland portion of the map but adds certain corrections such as the "Breadth of the Peninsula from Fenwick's Island to the South Side of Little Choptank". In addition to this, Evans was enabled through an actual survey to correct errors in the position of the great bend of the Potomac. It is this fact which serves as a means of distinguishing maps based on Evans' work from those based on Fry and Jefferson.

Griffith's Map, 1794. (Fig. 10)

This map, drawn by Dennis Griffith, a Philadelphian, is perhaps the outstanding map published between that of Fry and Jefferson and the work of J. H. Alexander about 1840. Hardly any biographical information exists about the author.

Although it is stated in the title that the map was drawn from



an actual survey, Mathews thinks it doubtful that more than certain portions of the State were visited by him. However, considerable skill was exercised in the making of the map and as a consequence it can be very favorably compared with any map yet published of the northern boundary of Maryland. The scale is between four and five miles to the inch. There is also a large scale sketch on the map of the Federal territory (District of Columbia) and this is the earliest map of Maryland with which I have come in contact that contains such a drawing.

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#### THE BOUNDARY DISPUTES

No discussion of the maps of Maryland can be complete without some mention of that State's boundary disputes. Although the Baltimore charter was the first that gave definite boundaries, there is no other State that has had more arguments over them ( and lost more territory through those arguments) than has Maryland.

#### The Pennsylvania and Delaware Boundaries.

The dispute between the Baltimores and the Penns, although ver<sup>y</sup> interesting, is somewhat outside the scope of this thesis, which is concerned primarily with the maps of Maryland. Although no new maps arose out of this argument, several were of distinct importance in the quarrel. The first was that by Visscher (Fig. 11) which showed the position of Cape Henlopen incorrectly although the Privy Council in 1685 settled the existing dispute between Lord Baltimore and William Penn on the basis of this map.

The second of importance is Smith's map which placed the 40th parallel so far south that there was an unallotted strip of land between that parallel and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania

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1. The detailed discussions of these disputes can be found in the reports of the various special committees appointed to settle them.



if that were placed twenty miles north of New Castle.

When Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon ran their line between 1763 and 1768 no map was published so far as is know<sup>n</sup> as the result of that work, which, however, was recorded in very detailed field-notes. Col. Graham's resurvey in 1849-50, which established the accuracy of the former work, resulted in a map showing the location of the points under discussion but no new information was incorporated.

#### The Virginia(Southern)Boundary.

In 1668 Edmund Scarbrough, Surveyor-General of Virginia, and Philip Calvert, Chancellor of Maryland, were appointed to establish the Virginia-Maryland boundary. No map was published by them as a result of their survey, but several maps were later drawn which showed where this line was established. The most important of these was that by John de la Camp, who compiled his from the original maps of the survey made in 1858 by Lieut. Michler, U. S. Topographical Engineer. Michler, himself, prepared a duplicate set of maps of his work. The final agreement on the boundary, following the Civil War, resulted in no new map but was platted upon the charts of the U. S. Coast Survey.

Although few maps were drawn because of the southern boundary dispute, it did result in the rediscovery of the Herman map and much information regarding the preparation and publication of the early colonial maps. "No other subject has caused such an extensive searching of the documents relating to Maryland now deposited in Europe and America."<sup>1</sup>

#### The Western Boundary.

The earliest controversies regarding this boundary resulted

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1. E. B. Mathews - "Maps and Map-makers of Maryland" - p. 439



in the Cresap map while the Mayo map introduced certain geographic points which have been in dispute since then. One map has arisen from this argument which was very accurate and is the best representation of the territory involved. This map was the product of the work of Lieut. N. Michler, with the assistance of John de la Campe and L. Daser, in 1859-60. The scale of the map is 1 inch equals 5000 feet and the region represented extends north and south from the Fairfax stone to the Mason and Dixon line. The Brown-Bauer survey of 1897 showed that the head of the Potomac is not at the Fairfax stone but at the head of Laurel Run in Potomac Spring. Assuming the Potomac Spring as the starting point instead of the Fairfax Stone, the territory traversed by the line of 1897 is west of that run by Michler. This new information was incorporated in a manuscript prepared for use in court in the Maryland-West Virginis dispute.

#### CONCLUSION

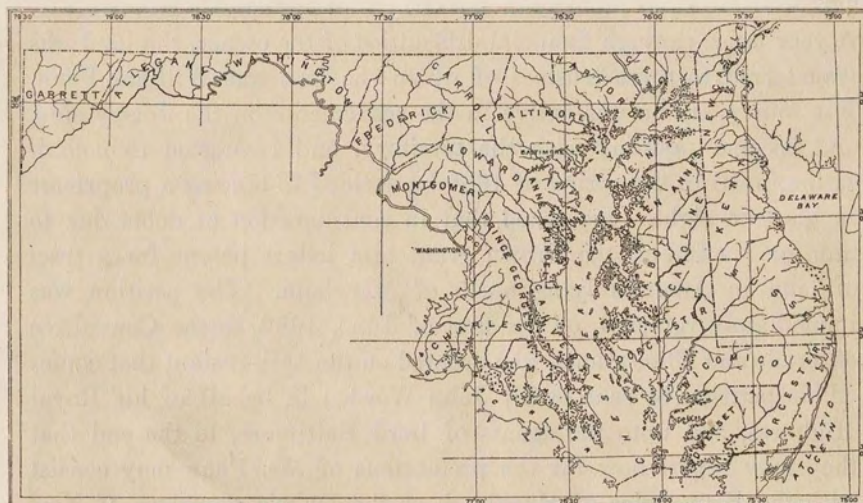
As one traces the development of the Map of Maryland, it can be seen that most of the early maps dealt exclusively with the representation of the territory surrounding the Chesapeake Bay. The first maps, those by Ayllon and Ribero, pictured the bay as mere indentations of the Atlantic shore line, and no detailed work was attempted. It remained for Smith, three quarters of a century later, to execute the first detailed work of the Chesapeake region. His was such an excellent piece of work that it was not superseded in accuracy for fifty years, when Herman's map was published. In the interim between the publication of these, several maps were produced which were less accurate but which derived their importance from several sources. The Lord Baltimore map made certain minor improvements over Smith's and added several English names. The Farrer map was the first to be drawn in this country and



the Alsop map's significance lies in the use of certain names which have been handed down to us. The influence of the Herman map was felt for three-quarters of a century until the publication of the Fry and Jefferson map. It was not until the issuance of the Mayo map that any advance was made in the knowledge of the country in the western part of the province, and the Fry and Jefferson map extended this knowledge. But even in these maps the territory in the west was sketchily represented and it remained for the Griffith map to render the slowly acquired knowledge available. This work, too, lacked many details which later maps have been gradually filling in.

As one reads between the lines in this development, one sees a picture of increased settlement, extending gradually westward, resulting in a desire for increased knowledge of the geography of this new territory in which they lived. And it was this desire coupled with the urge for exploration and discovery, which produced the early cartographic works of the State of Maryland.





Map showing extent of settlement when charter of Pennsylvania was granted. Settled areas shaded.

*Fig. 1.*









Portion of Ribero's Map, 1529.

Fig. 3.



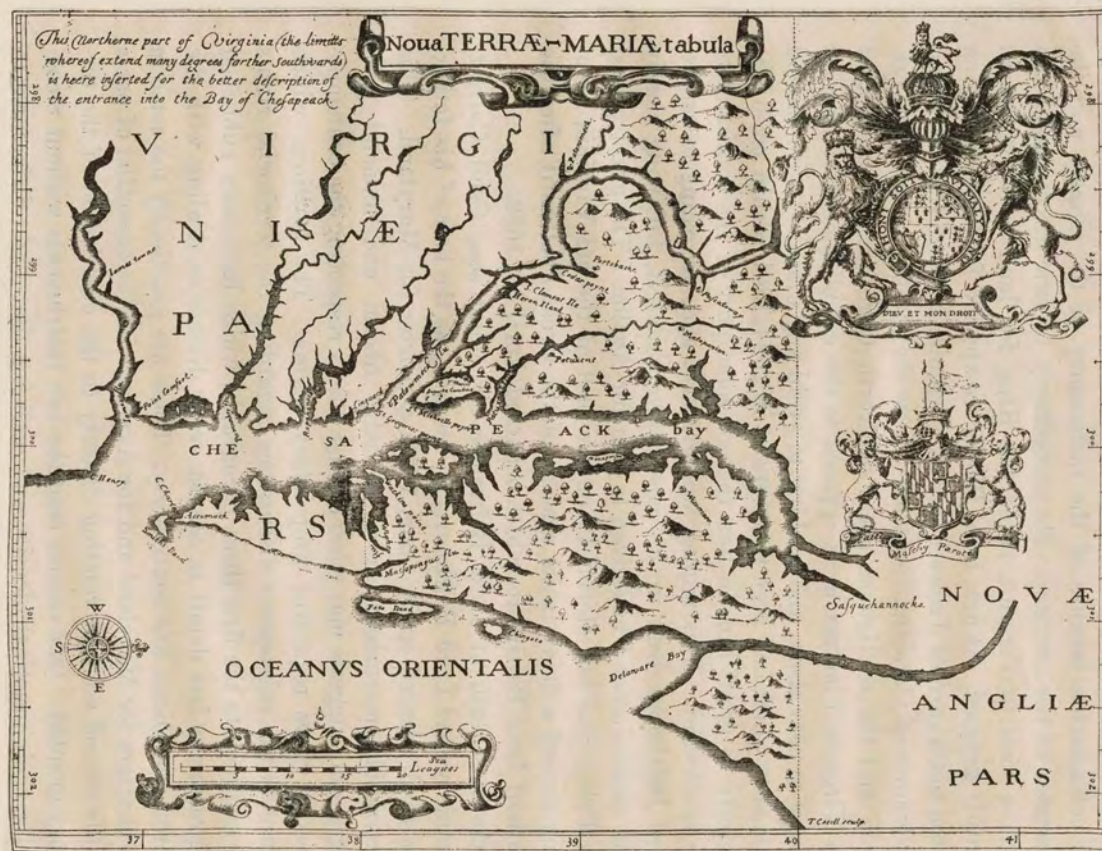
*Smith's Map*  
*Fig. 4*





SMITH'S MAP 1608 (REDUCED).





The Lord Baltimore Map, 1635, reduced.  
Shows relation of 40° N. Lat. and Chesapeake Bay as held in 1635 by Lord Baltimore.

Fig. 5



*Farrer's Map*

*Fig. 6.*

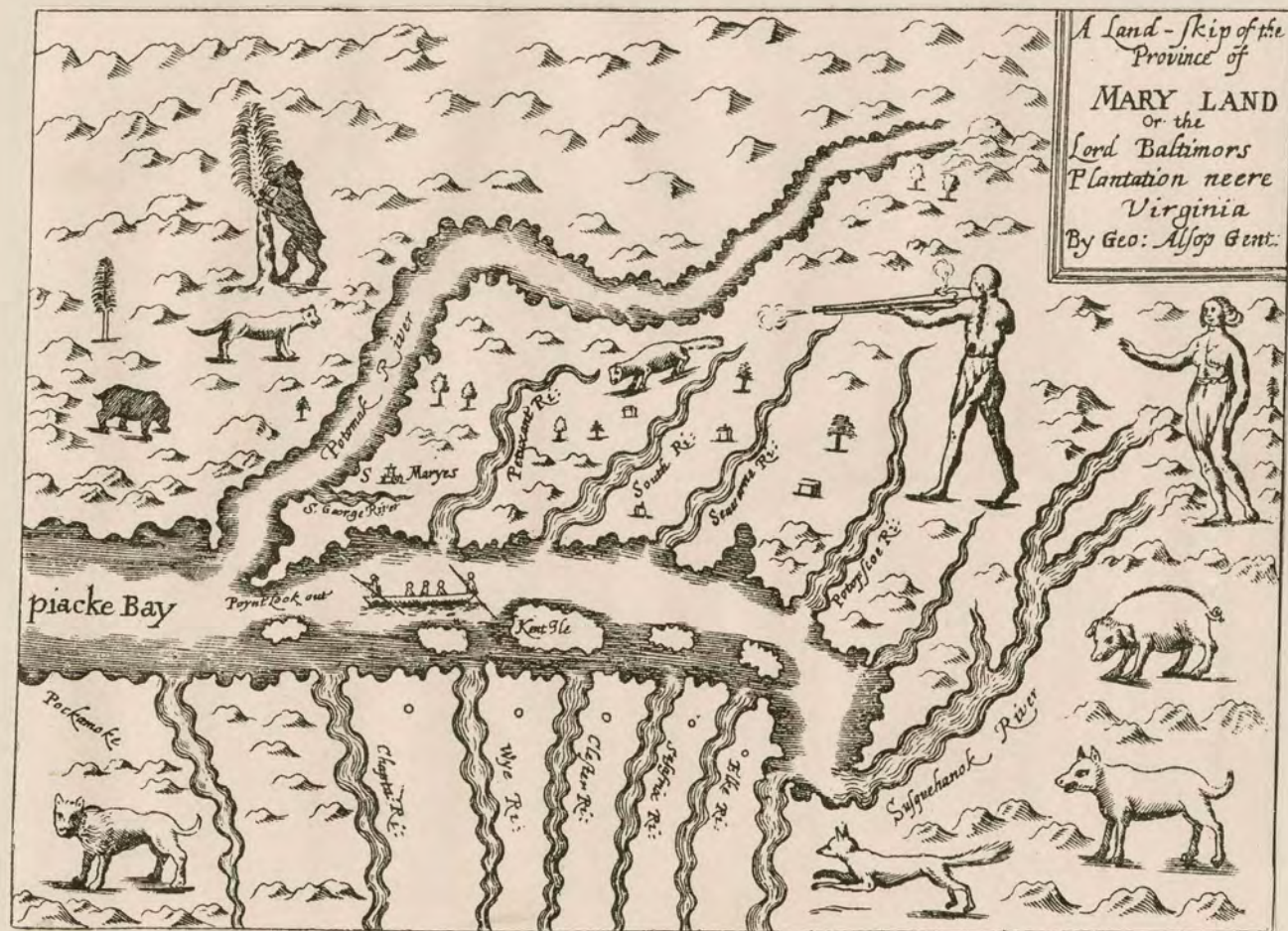




FARRER'S MAP, 1651 (REDUCED).

FROM WINSOR'S NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY.





Alsop's Map, 1666.

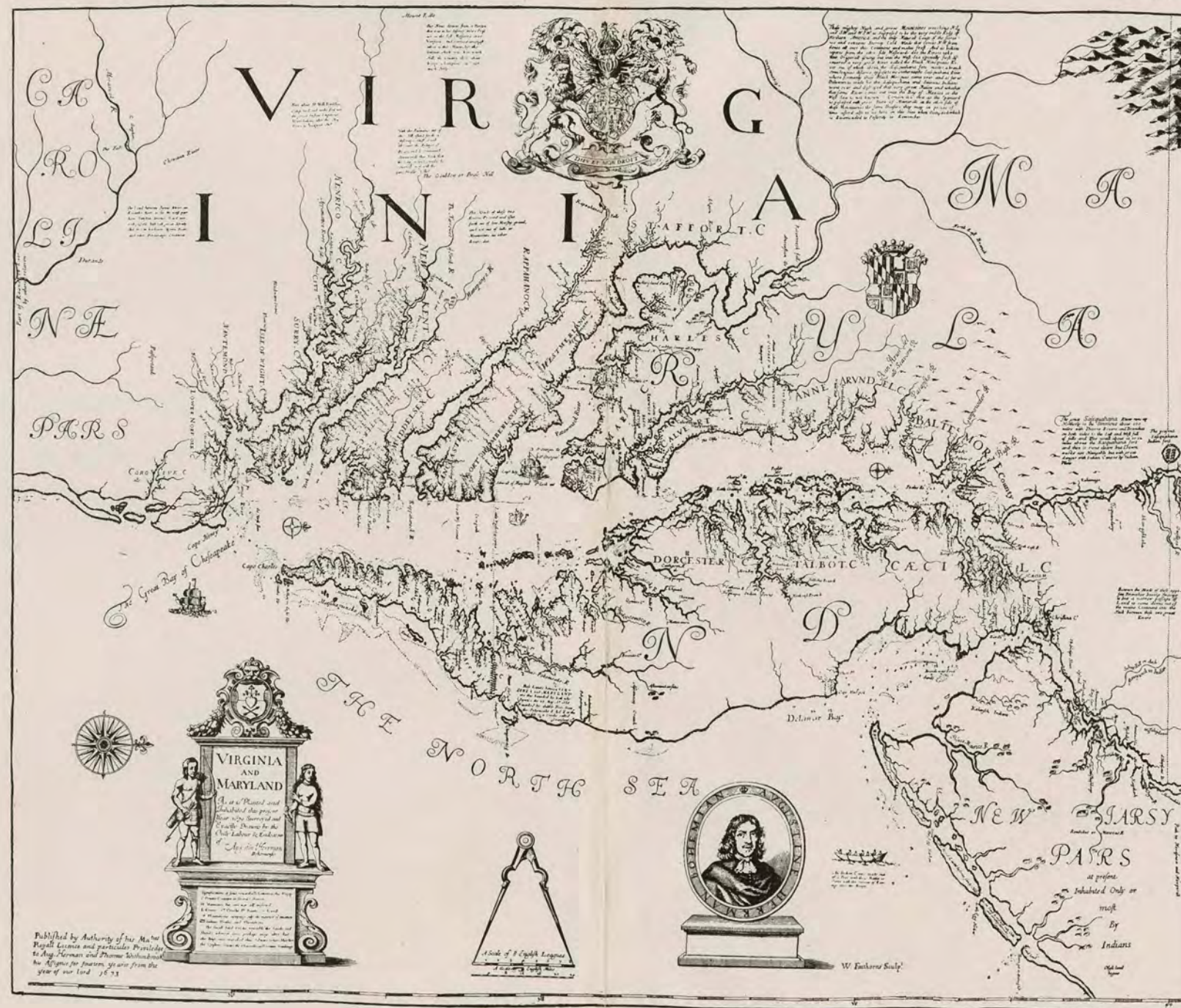
Fig. 7



*Herrman's Map*

*Fig. 8*



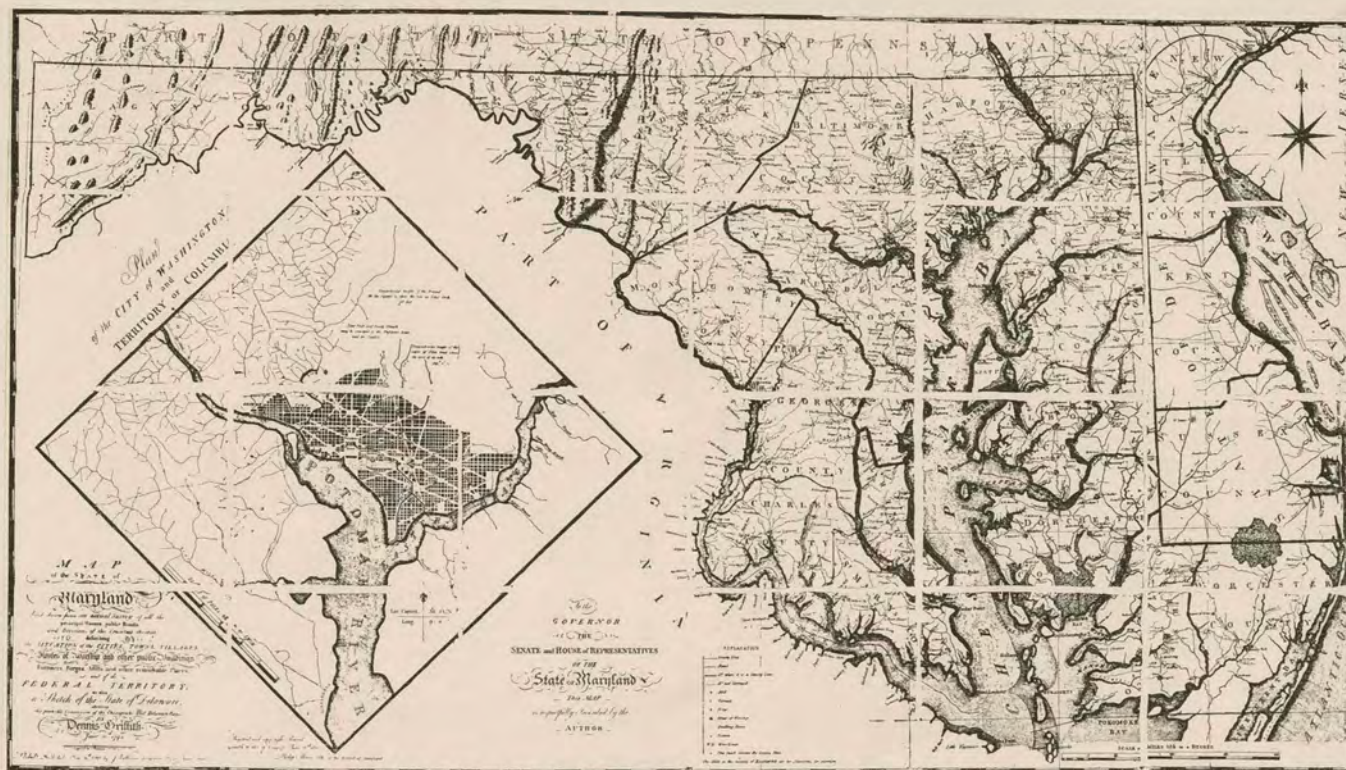


HEREMAN'S MAP OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, 1670 (REDUCED).









Griffith's Map of Maryland, 1794, reduced.

Fig. 10